subsidy on (50 : 511) basis. No other proposal lor grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies for ideu-lillcafion and rehabilitation of bonded labour has been received. The scheme has since been transferred to the States.

In addition to managerial subsidy@ Rs. 5.(100 per annum, the scheme also provides for payment at the rate of Rs. 11)0 for each release order in excess of 20 secured in a year subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.000 in a year inclusive of managerial subsidy. During the last three years. no proposals have been received from any Voluntary Organisation through the State Governments or Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in this respect. There is also a provision that CAPART will first spend from its resources the Central Share to be given to the Voluntary Agencies concerned and then claim for reimbursement, No such claim for reimbursement has been received either from CAPART during the last 3 years ending 31-3-1993.

Collaboration with China in Coal Technology

*269. Shri CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
DR. SANJAYA SINH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious attempts are in motion to work out a co-operation with China in coal technology sector: if so. the details thereof:

(b) what are the major variations in Indian and Chinese technologies in the coal sector and details of benefit India will get from Chinese cooperation: and

(c) .what are the figures of coal production in India and China per annum in various categories of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (e) A delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of Coal visited China in June. 93 under a UNIDO sponsored technical exchange programme. During discussions held with the Chinese authorities, there were positive indications of fruitful co-operation in the field of coal industry between India and China. As a follow-up a technical group comprising of experts from Coal India Limited & Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have gone to China to indentify the areas of possible co-operation, particularly in the field of underground mechanised longwall technology and coal utilisation related areas.

China's reported coal production during 1992-93 was about 1140 million tonnes with 95% contribution by Underground mining and only 5% coming from Surface mining. In India, out of a coal production of 240 million tonnes during 1992-93, about 2/3rd of the production came from Surface mining and only l/3rd from Underground mining. In the event of a cooperation between both the countries, the Indian Coal Industry could take advantage of Chinese experience to boost its coal production from Underground mining. India could also be benefited in procurement of Chinese made Longwall equipment which are reported to be much cheaper than the European countries from where India is presently importing the equipment.

In terms of type of coal being mined in China and India *per annum, the raw coal production* figure available for the year 1991 are as follows:

Chinese Raw Coal Production by Coal type in 1991

		China	India
	Type	Output(MT)	Output(MT)
1.	Anthracite	229.77	—
2.	Bituminous	845.15	229.28

भूमिगत कोयला खनन की नई तकनीक का विकास

*270. डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :
श्री त्रीरेन जे० शाह :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में 1974-75 की अपेक्षा 1992-93 के वर्ष के दौरान भूमिगत कोयला खनन में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयला उद्योग के लिए शोध एवं अन्वेषण कार्य में संलग्न संस्थानों द्वारा इस अवधि के दौरान भूमिगत खनन हेतु एक नई तकनीक का भी विकास किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार अब इस प्रयोजन के लिए चीन से तकनीक लेने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस तकनीक को अपनाने के बाद कोयला उत्पादकता व खनन लागत के बारे में अनुमान क्या है ?